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The second part is theoretical, beginning with a discussion of natural selection among animals, proceeding to the influence of the mind as modifying selection, a survey of heredity and environment, with a survey of possible methods of improvement in the chapter entitled Progress Through Selection. In this he points out great dangers involved in any eugenics movement that would interfere with comparative freedom in the selecting of mates. He is much more favorably inclined towards what has been called negative eugenics—the elimination of the obviously unfit. Dr. Wallace has frequently been quoted as being pessimistic. This does not appear to be fair. He does not think that human nature is perfect but that “it is influenced by fundamental laws which under reasonably just and economic conditions will automatically abolish all these evils.” He believes that a better educational system would in itself raise the average age of marriage; that educational and economic equality of the sexes would more nearly equalize their numbers, and that increase of brain work would automatically diminish fertility. Thus the whole social structure would be in better condition. Society, then, has created its own evil conditions, largely by over-emphasis in competition. “That system must therefore be radically changed into one of brotherly coöperation and coördination for the equal good of all.”

The book deserves careful reading.

CARL KELSEY.

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WHITE, ANDREW D. *The First Hague Conference*. Pp. vi, 123. Boston: The World Peace Foundation, 1912.

CHOATE, JOSEPH H. *The Two Hague Conferences*. Pp. xiv, 109. Price, \$1.00. Princeton, N. J.: Princeton University Press, 1913.

HULL, WILLIAM I. *The New Peace Movement*. Pp. ix, 216. Boston: The World Peace Foundation, 1912.

Those interested in the peace movement will welcome the reprint from Dr. White's interesting autobiography of those chapters dealing with his epochal work at the first Hague conference. These chapters form such a frank and intimate record of Dr. White's experience at the Hague in 1899 that they furnish a very valuable source of our knowledge of the inside workings of the conference, more particularly of the part played by Germany and the United States. However, they are so well known to students of the subject that an extended review of them is scarcely necessary.

The two lectures on the first and second Hague conferences which form the subject matter of Ambassador Choate's little volume entitled *The Two Hague Conferences*, have also considerable value, though they by no means compare in interest or importance with Dr. White's revelations. Their value is enhanced by Dr. Scott's introduction and the notes at the end of the volume.

A perusal of the sixteen addresses and essays by Dr. Hull published under the title *The New Peace Movement*, leaves various and somewhat conflicting impressions.

The reviewer is a peace advocate and a strong admirer of the work of the Hague conferences, but he seriously doubts the wisdom of indiscriminate and exaggerated praise of their achievements. It may be that the "Hague conferences are to international law what the industrial revolution of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries was to human industry," but why claim for these conferences the solution of problems and the accomplishment of results which they have not even seriously undertaken?

It is at least questionable whether the Hague conferences have "canalized warfare" or very stringently "cribbed, cabined, and confined the belligerent," or whether the "advance registered" by them "in curbing those modern demons of the sea"—otherwise known as submarine mines—has been very appreciable. The Hague conventions dealing with the "knotty problems of the rights of neutrals on land and sea" are very defective and inadequate, and aerial warfare has in no wise been prohibited even until the end of the next conference, as claimed on pp. 14 and 37. In a word, it must be said that the address treating of "The Achievements of the two Hague Conferences" is very uncritical.

Dr. Hull's addresses are those entitled "The Abolition of Trial by Battle" and "The International Grand Jury." These constitute a valuable contribution to the literature of the peace movement. In a brief essay on "International Police vs. National Armaments," he exposes the "false and pernicious analogy implying that armaments are equivalent to police forces." Much useful information may be found in the essays on "The Instrumentalities" and "Literature of the Peace Movement."

The work contains some good phrases and characterizations. For example, Dr. Hull calls Theodore Roosevelt the "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde of the Peace Movement" and speaks of the "barracks philosophy of peace." If "two great Americans, Elihu Root and Joseph H. Choate, were the Moses and Aaron who led the second conference into the path toward the promised land," Philander Chase Knox has probably disappointed the hope of the author that he would prove to be the "Joshua" capable of leading us across the Jordan.

On the whole, Dr. Hull's little book is both a source of gratification and disappointment. The addresses are very uneven, though it must be said that even the disappointing features of the work are not wholly devoid of interest.

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WILSON, WOODROW. *The New Freedom*. Pp. viii, 294. Price, \$1.00. New York: Doubleday, Page and Company, 1913.

This is a book which would be worth reading even if it were not the work of the President of the United States. Mr. William Bayard Hale has taken the more suggestive portions of President Wilson's campaign speeches, many of them extemporaneous, and put them together so well that they make a consecutive book. The title suggests well enough the central theme. The speeches themselves were read day by day as the papers reported them, and so it would be waste of time to undertake a summary of contents, in a brief note. Some general comments, and mention of a few details must suffice.